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Stated Meeting, December 2d, 1870.

Dr. G. B. Wood, President, in the Chair.

Present, fourteen members.

A letter of acknowledgment was received from the R. Danish Society of Sciences, dated November 5, 1870 (81, 82, xiii. 3).

Donations for the Library were received from the Prussian Academy; Silliman's Journal; the Connecticut Academy; the American Oriental Society; Mr. James J. Barclay, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Rushenberger.

Dr. H. C. Wood presented for publication in the Transactions of the Society a Monograph of the Fresh Water Algæ of the United States, which was referred to a Committee consisting of Dr. Carson, Dr. Bridges, and Mr. Durand.

Dr. Pepper communicated "Observations upon a Skeleton," exhibiting a unique case of Universal Hypostasis associated with Osteoporosis, illustrated by Drawings. Dr. Leidy, Dr. Coates, and Dr. Allen were appointed a Committee to act in conjunction with the Secretaries respecting the publication of this paper.

Prof. Cope communicated a paper on the Fishes of the Fresh Water Tertiary in Idaho, discovered by Capt. Clarence King; and another on the Adocidæ.

Prof. Cope made the following verbal communication on fossils, which he exhibited and described:—

Prof. Cope exhibited vertebræ of two species of Pythonomorpha, the largest known to exist. One of these, Mosasaurus maximus Cope, from the New Jersey Cretaceous, was represented by vertebræ, whose centra were 3.5 inches in diameter across the articular extremities. Those of M. missuriensis Harl. measured 2.5 inches in a specimen of seventy-five feet in length, according to W. E. Webb; so that the M. maximus probably exceeded that length. This measurement was also confirmed by statements of persons engaged in digging marl in New Jersey. The second species exhibited was still larger, and appeared to belong to the genus Liodon. The diameter of the convex articular extremity was more than 5.5 inches, indicating a great length for the animal, perhaps one

hundred feet. It was named *L. dyspelor* Cope. The centra were depressed in the dorsal region, and had the smooth margin bordering the ball and rugose surface within this band. An emargination for the neural canal. Caudals pentagonal anteriorly, becoming soon higher than wide. From near Fort McRae, New Mexico.

Several other species of the order had recently been found by Prof. Mudge in Kansas. Two of these were Liodons, and were named L. ictericus and L. mudgei, respectively. The former was allied to L. validus Cope, having depressed dorsal vertebræ; but the quadrate bone had a less prominent and more medially placed external angle and ridge. The L. mudgei had depressed vertebræ; but the external angle of the quadrate more posterior, and not continued so far down. The third was a Clidastes, much the largest of the genus, nearly equalling the Liodon validus in size, and differing from the described species in the lack obliquity of the articular extremities, and other points. He named it Clidastes cineriarum Cope.

The Treasurer's report was read.

Prof. Trego, Chairman of the Publication Committee, read the report of that Committee; when,

On motion, the Committee was instructed no longer to forward copies of the Transactions to delinquent subscribers, after due notice given.

Pending nominations Nos. 661, 666, and new nominations, Nos. 667, 668, were read.

And the Society was adjourned.

Special Meeting, December 9th, 1870.

Dr. Wood, President, in the Chair.

Present, twenty members.

The Preamble and resolutions for considering which this meeting was called, were read, debated, and withdrawn by Mr. Cuyler, by permission of the Society.

It was then on motion of Mr. Cuyler,

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of the President of the Society and five members be appointed, whose duties it shall be to consider and report whether it is desirable, and if desirable, whether it be practicable